



USAID NEPAL
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

KNOWLEDGE-BASED INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION (KISAN) PROJECT

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (M&E PLAN)
OCTOBER 2013

October 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Winrock International under contract AID-367-C-13-0004.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction/Summary	3
II.	Components of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) System.....	6
A.	Results Framework Overview.....	6
B.	KISAN Approach for Achieving the Results	10
C.	Measuring Results.....	12
A.	Data Points and Disaggregation	38
B.	Description of how the performance will be analyzed.....	40
IV.	Approach To Monitoring And Evaluation	41
A.	M&E Roles and Responsibilities.....	41
B.	Data Collection: sources, methods and frequencies	42
C.	Geo-enabled performance monitoring system.....	42
D.	Data Collection Tools.....	43
E.	Data organization and maintenance – WIKISAN	44
V.	Training.....	45
VI.	Data Quality and Verification	46
VII.	Reporting and Knowledge Management	47

I. INTRODUCTION/SUMMARY

Winrock International received a contract from the United States Agency for International Development in Nepal (USAID/Nepal) for the Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) Project. This project is part of the Feed the Future Initiative and is the flagship food security project of USAID/Nepal. The Project's overall goal is to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger in Nepal by achieving inclusive growth in the agriculture sector, increasing the incomes of farm families, and improving nutritional status, especially of women and children. The project is implemented in collaboration with five Nepali organizations as subcontractors: Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN); Development Project Service Center (DEPROSC); Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy, Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED); Nutrition Promotion and Consultancy Services (NPCS); and Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH).

During the first year, KISAN will work in ten districts in the Bheri and Rapti Zones of the Mid-Western Development Region. This multifaceted project will integrate agriculture and nutrition in order to increase agricultural production and improve the nutritional status of women, and children under the age of five.

USAID/Nepal's Feed the Future Initiative has three primary and integrated components which focus on:

Component A: Agricultural productivity;

Component B: Improved Nutrition; and

Component C: Skills development (literacy, numeracy, and business/entrepreneurial skills)

KISAN will be responsible for Components A and B and will achieve seven major outcomes:

Outcome 1. Farmers receive improved and increased agricultural inputs

Outcome 2. Improved capacity of agriculture extension workers, service providers, and farmers

Outcome 3. Improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Outcome 4. Improved market efficiency

Outcome 5. Increased capacity of GON and Nepali organizations for agriculture-related technology identification and dissemination

Outcome 6. Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Commented [za1]: Delete health worker, caregivers and health volunteers

Outcome 7. Improved access to water and sanitation facilities

As per the contract (Section C.4.8.7), Winrock is required to develop and submit a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan in coordination with the USAID/Nepal COR.

The overall goal of the Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) project to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger in Nepal by achieving inclusive growth in the agriculture sector, increasing the incomes of farm families, and improving nutritional status, especially of women and children. USAID/Nepal will implement the project over a five-year period through an integrated, whole-of-government approach that includes strategic agriculture and nutrition investments supporting contributions in cross-cutting areas.

The KISAN project has two primary and integrated components with specific objectives: improved agricultural productivity (Component A); and improved nutrition and hygiene education and service delivery (Component B). Winrock is responsible for implementing Components A and B. USAID/Nepal will issue a separate contract for implementation of Component C, which will focus on skills development. Component A directly contributes to one of USAID/Nepal's first level objectives for all Feed the Future programming, which is inclusive agriculture sector growth, while Component B contributes to the other first level objective, which is improved nutritional status of women and children.

The M&E Plan is a guideline for tracking and monitoring progress toward the overall goal, as well as the intermediate results that will signify progress toward reducing poverty and hunger in Nepal. The plan provides an overview of the results framework (page 9) ; a list of indicators with summary performance data table that will be used to track progress (page 14) with expected outcome and target, performance indicator, Definition/Calculation, Data disaggregate, Data source, Data collection method, Frequency, reporting tools, data quality issues/verification plan and detailed Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRs) Annex I definitions, instructions for data sources, collection, quality and targets; roles and responsibilities for M&E among KISAN staff and reporting requirements for KISAN to and USAID/Nepal

During the post award conference, USAID mentioned to Winrock that KISAN would be responsible for new indicators to track the project's results. Winrock received an email copy of new FTF indicators from USAID. Winrock has met several times with USAID and discussed the new set of indicators that replace the indicators in the contract. Winrock has prepared this M&E Plan based on the new set of indicators in Modification II and the indicators/targets for Component B is subject to change.

Winrock will include indicators to track key levels of social inclusion in the plan. Data collected will be compiled, compared to targets, reported on directly to the Project COR and also entered into the KISAN Online Monitoring System (WIKISAN: Web Interactive). Winrock will also work closely with the FTF M&E local contractor to be selected directly by USAID/Nepal.

Commented [HN2]: KISAN has 2 components, i.e. Component A: Agriculture. Component B: Nutrition.

Mission's FTF strategy has 3 components Component C: literacy including above 2.

WI: Addressed.

Commented [HN3]: Business literacy is a separate local contract and is not under KISAN procurement

WI: Addressed

Coordination with M&E Contractor. USAID/Nepal is also contracting an M&E Contractor to support M&E-related activities for all Feed the Future activities in Nepal. KISAN's M&E Plan has been developed in consideration of the M&E Contractor's role. The KISAN M&E staff will work closely with the M&E Contractor to develop final tools and data collection templates, collating and reporting data and ensuring consistency across all projects and indicators. KISAN will meet the reporting requirements of the M&E Contractor and USAID/Nepal. The M&E Contractor will coordinate and create a comprehensive M&E framework linking KISAN, Suaahara/INP, N-CRSP frameworks and Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation Project (ICCA). Table I below describes the basic terms of cooperation with the M&E Contractor on KISAN.

Table I. M&E Coordination with Contractor and KISAN

M&E Requirements	M&E Local Contractor	KISAN M&E
Establishing baseline values and targets	Global FTF indicators USAID GHI indicators	Project specific indicators
Project monitoring	Identify gaps in KISAN M&E Cost effectiveness of nutrition component (Comp B) Data quality assessments Capacity assessment	Developing WIKISAN and KISAN database for data management Performance monitoring for program management Data analysis for management
Reporting	Annual FTFMS reporting Quarterly data for periodic reports	Quarterly and annual reports to USAID/Nepal and M&E Contractor
Evaluation	Impact evaluation Performance evaluations	Data collection, as requested Access to KISAN data and resources

Winrock will provide the M&E contractor with on-line access to the KISAN database (WIKISAN), allowing real-time viewing of performance progress. We will adopt standard indicators, use applicable data collection tools and methods that the M&E contractor may develop, coordinate on the frequency and schedule for data collection and reporting as defined by the USAID/Nepal M&E contractor, and cooperate fully with the M&E contractor during DQA. If the M&E contractor's trained data enumerators are available and interested, we propose to include them in collecting KISAN's data to facilitate continuity.

Winrock and KISAN will cooperate fully on the M&E contractor's institutional capacity assessments and application of the OCAT tool to the KISAN consortium members. As part of the Outcome 5 capacity building efforts, we will also engage the M&E contractor to support capacity building trainees through provision of M&E training, mentoring, and technical assistance to the local organizations, as the M&E contractor is willing and available.

II. COMPONENTS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) SYSTEM

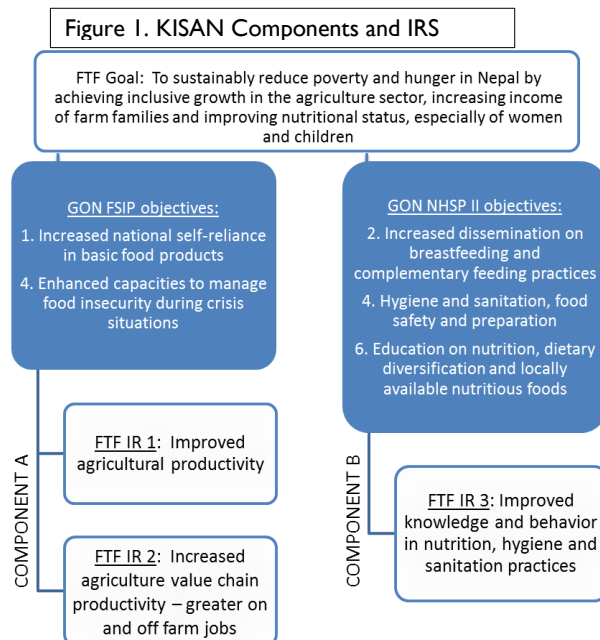
A. RESULTS FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

The M&E Plan is based on the goal and objectives outlined by USAID's Feed the Future initiative and USAID/Nepal's Multi-year strategy for Feed the Future Implementation. In collaboration with USAID/Nepal and the M&E Contractor, the plan is designed to ensure all components are accurately measured and reflect USAID/Nepal requirements for data collection, reporting and evaluations. The M&E Plan will also be used to inform project managers so they can adaptively manage the project for results.

In order to achieve the goals for Nepal's Feed the Future program, USAID/Nepal divided the implementation into three components, two of which frame the performance monitoring plan for KISAN (see Figure I above). Activities in Component A are intended to improve agricultural productivity, and Component B is comprised of activities to improve access to quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors, particularly for women and children. The intermediate results and outcomes for Components A and B not only link to FTF objectives and goals, but to the Government of

Nepal's development goals for agriculture, health and nutrition. Component A, in this project, will broadly contribute to two objectives in the GON's Food Security Interim Plan (FSIP) for 2011-2014, while Component B will contribute to its objective to improve health and nutritional behavior of the people, specifically the GON's National Health Sector Plan, phase II (NHSP II) for 2010-2015.

KISAN's development hypothesis asserts that if coordinated and simultaneous improvements take place in: a) HH incomes from improved sustainable, high-value agriculture, b) national, district, and VDC level planning, and c) knowledge and behavior in nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation, then broad-based,



Commented [AD4]: Please delete ag in below FTF IR3

WI: Addressed.

sustainable improvements in nutritional and economic status will lead to reduced poverty and malnutrition in Nepal.

The overall goal of KISAN is to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger in Nepal. The intermediate results and outcomes for KISAN are aligned with USAID/Nepal's intended results for components A and B of the Feed the Future program in Nepal. USAID/Nepal has identified the following three intermediate results (IR) and seven outcomes, which comprise the KISAN project:

IR1: Improved agricultural productivity

- Sub IR 1.1/Outcome 1: Farmers receive improved and increased agricultural inputs:
 - improved seed production
 - Improved system distribution of agriculture inputs
 - improved access to credit and other financial services
- Sub IR 1.2/Outcome 2: Improved capacity of agriculture extension workers, service providers, and farmers.
 - Improved capacity of change agent (service providers)
 - Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
- Sub IR 1.3/Outcome 3: Improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level.
 - Farmers applied new technologies and practices as a result of USG assistance
 - Farmers using improved seed varieties

IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on- and off-farm jobs.

- Sub IR 2.1/Outcome 4: Improved market efficiency
- Sub IR 2.2/Outcome 5: Increased capacity of GON and local organizations

IR3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors.

- Sub IR 3.1/Outcome 6: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation practices
- Sub IR 3.2/Outcome 7: Improved access to water and sanitation facilities
- Sub IR 3.3: Increased access to locally-produced, nutrient-dense, diverse foods

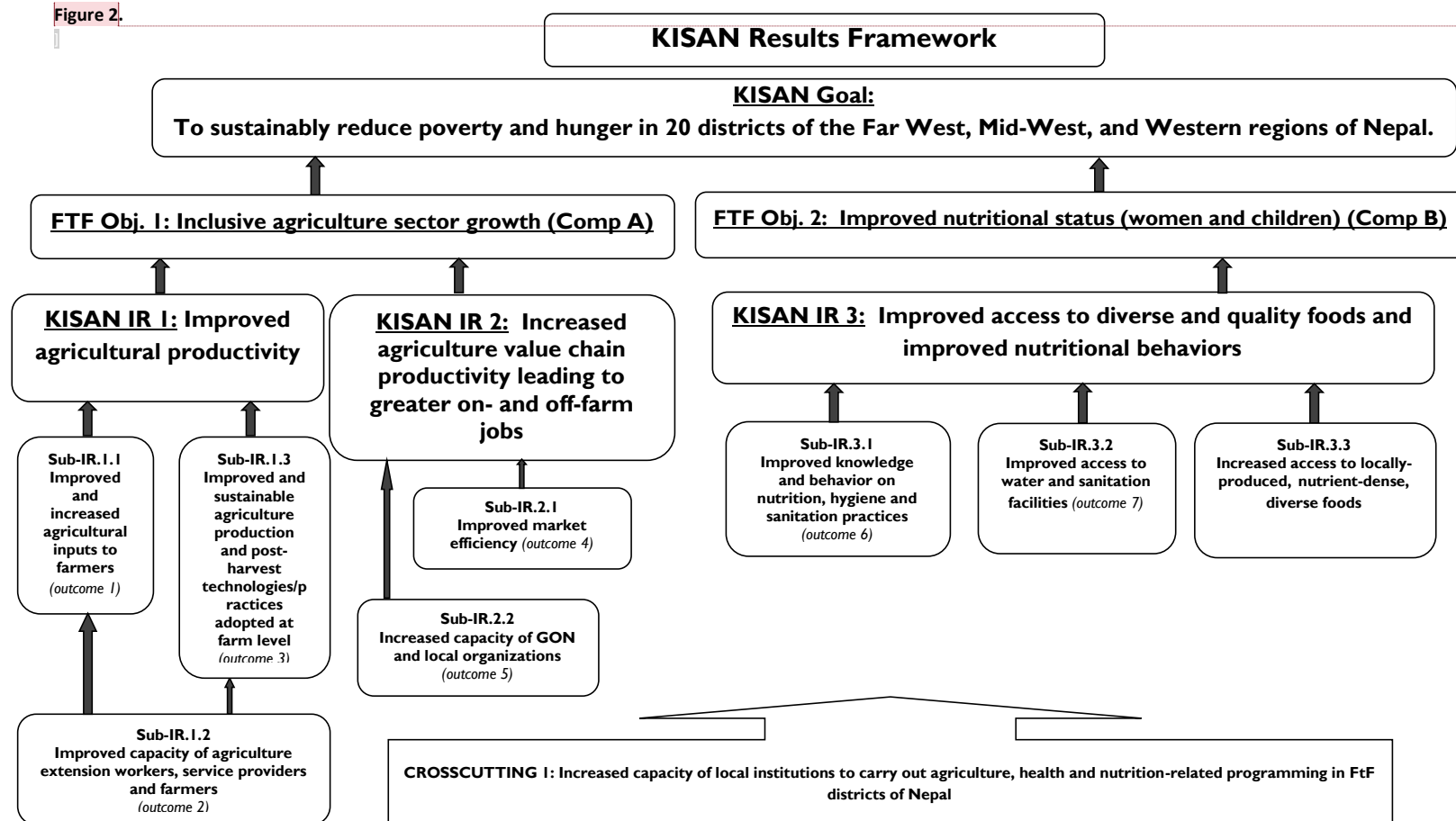
Commented [PB5]: Added as per ACOR comments

Crosscutting results:

- Increased capacity of local institutions to carry out agriculture, health and nutrition-related programming in FTF districts of Nepal

The results framework below shows how the components of KISAN and USAID/Nepal's FTF goal, intermediate results (IRs) and sub intermediate results (sub IRs) will lead to an overall reduction in poverty and hunger.

Figure 2.



Commented [C06]: CRO: Revised according to comments above

KISAN will reduce vulnerability among traditionally excluded and marginalized people throughout each activity and all relevant targets will be disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, and caste.

B. KISAN APPROACH FOR ACHIEVING THE RESULTS

The KISAN project has two primary and integrated components with specific objectives: improved agricultural productivity (Component A); and, improved nutrition and hygiene education and service delivery (Component B). Winrock is responsible for implementing Components A and B. USAID issued a separate contract for implementation of Component C. Component A directly contributes to one of USAID's first level objectives for all Feed the Future programming, which is inclusive agriculture sector growth, while Component B contributes to the other first level objective, which is improved nutritional status of women and children.

In order to achieve inclusive agriculture sector growth (Component A), KISAN will reach two intermediate results (IRs): Improved agricultural productivity; and increased agricultural value chain productivity leading to greater income, improved food security and additional on- and off-farm jobs.

To achieve these IRs, KISAN will build the capacity of Change Agents (lead farmers, extension agents, agribusiness representatives and others) to train farmers in high value vegetable production based on agro-ecological conditions and market demand. KISAN will conduct subsector analysis or use existing analysis and identify groups of smallholders (production pockets), matching product demand with production capabilities. To improve productivity, KISAN will increase access to high-quality agricultural inputs (Sub-IR 1.1; Outcome 1) including water, seed, credit and fertilizer. KISAN will increase access to water for irrigation and other domestic uses through a multiple use services (MUS) approach. The project will increase the quality and quantity of improved seeds through private sector contract- and community-based seed production.

In collaboration with the Component C Contractor, KISAN will increase farmers' understanding of how to access and utilize credit, and will, under Component A, increase the availability of microcredit in target districts.

To build the capacity of Change Agents (Sub-IR 1.2; Outcome 2), KISAN will employ a training-of-trainers (TOT) approach through which staff will equip extension agents, health workers, NGO staff, lead farmers, and local service providers (LSPs) with the training and resources required to train farmers and beneficiaries on improved agricultural practices. Trainings will focus on production of high-value vegetables for market sale and nutrient-rich agricultural products which can be consumed within the household to improve nutrition. Through these trainings, KISAN will introduce improved sustainable agriculture practices (no till, intercropping with vegetables, water management, IPM, mechanization, composting, etc.) as well as techniques for cereal crop intensification, improved post-harvest technologies and strategies to reduce vulnerability to climate change. The introduction of preservation and storage technologies will reduce post-harvest losses (Sub-IR 1.3; Outcome 3).

Commented [HN7]: See comment HN1 above

WI: Addressed

Commented [HN8]: See comment HN2 above

WI: Addressed

To ensure that gains in productivity are sustainable and result in increased incomes, KISAN will promote market-led agriculture. KISAN will establish and strengthen the Marketing and Planning Committees (MPCs) and coordinate through the projects Coordination Committees and their member organizations to establish market collection centers where farmers from within a pocket area can sell their products and purchase inputs and of productivity-enhancing technologies. MPCs supported by KISAN will include smallholders from within a pocket area, DADO representatives, and traders. MPCs will play a crucial role in organizing and managing collection centers and facilitating a greater volume of aggregate sales to private sector buyers (Sub-IR 2.1; Outcome 4).

KISAN will also build the capacity of local organizations (Sub-IR 2.2; Outcome 5) to ensure they assume ownership for and carry on implementation of activities introduced by the project to promote inclusive agriculture sector growth. Grants will support relevant research, and interested organizations will gain the financial and programmatic skills required to contract directly with USAID/Nepal.

KISAN activities under Component B will improve access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors through three Sub-IRs: improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices (Sub-IR 3.1; Outcome 6); increased access to water and sanitation facilities (Sub-IR 3.2; Outcome 7); and, increased access to locally-produced, nutrient-dense, diverse food (Sub-IR 3.3). To achieve the results, KISAN will utilize innovative partnership mechanisms mobilized through the projects Coordination Committees. As a result, production and consumption of nutritious foods will increase, and hygiene and access to safe water will improve.

Commented [za9]: Done: IR 3.3 added

Across both Components A and B, KISAN will work through local government, extension agents and local NGO's to increase the capacity of Nepali institutions and organizations. KISAN will also use community-based approaches to engage and organize beneficiary households to enhance engagement of civil society in democracy and governance. Finally, the project relies on gender and social inclusion as a guiding principle in its design, so that in all phases of program management and implementation, special consideration will be taken to include men and women equally, and reach excluded and marginalized populations to extend project benefits to all populations in KISAN districts.

I. Critical Assumptions

Success of the KISAN project is based on several underlying assumptions.

Other Feed the Future Components are successful. KISAN is one part of a larger set of interrelated USAID investments to address Food Security in Nepal. KISAN assumes that the FTF programs developing technical inputs will be successful. A key contributor to KISAN is an integrated literacy and resilient livelihoods program where beneficiaries will become oriented towards semi-commercial agriculture and learn basic entrepreneurial skills. This component will introduce individuals to basic concepts about agriculture, nutrition and entrepreneurship that will be reinforced during the Component A and B trainings and activities.

Government supports KISAN. Many of the activities are to be conducted in collaboration with and with funds from the Government of Nepal. At the most senior levels, KISAN needs the buy-in of the Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD) so they will request their field based staff (Regional, District and Substation) to work with and support KISAN activities. GON is implementing a number of related agriculture programs in the FTF area; to be successful those programs need to cooperate with KISAN in a timely manner. This is particularly true of the World Bank-funded GAFSP program.

Similarly, KISAN lacks funds for infrastructure development and plans to work closely with the local governments (and the communities) to fund infrastructure such as water systems, latrines and collection centers.

Political stability. KISAN will achieve the project results if there is no major political uprising or natural disaster in the areas where we work.

Projects work in a coordinated fashion. Given KISAN's market based approach, it is important that other projects in the area (USAID/Nepal, GON, etc.) aren't promoting practices that undermine KISAN's objectives. In addition, other USAID funded programs linked to KISAN are willing to share their outcomes. For example, if another USAID/Nepal Project is accessing VDC funds and VDCs have no additional resources to contribute to water systems.

Beneficiaries are interested in change. The project assumes that beneficiaries are interested in the changes that the project offers. Beneficiaries need to be interested in increasing incomes, growing their business, adopting hygienic practices and growing and eating more nutritious foods. Targeted communities support changes to farming techniques and want to increase productivity.

Agriculture production is not significantly impacted by weather or climate change during project years.

C. MEASURING RESULTS

USAID/Nepal, KISAN staff and USAID/Nepal M&E Contractors will use a set of carefully selected performance indicators that are meant to track progress against each IR, Sub-IR and crosscutting results described above. The M&E plan is designed to track these indicators, dividing responsibilities for measuring and entering information in the management information system (WIKISAN) between the USAID/Nepal M&E contractor (TBD) and the implementing partner (Winrock International and its partners). Winrock will work with USAID to finalize the indicators. Some suggested targets are presented; the final targets will be determined after the baseline studies are completed.

The following is a list of indicators and summary performance data that Winrock will track under KISAN. There are two types of indicators: expected outcomes and targets; and indicators which do not have contractual targets.

KISAN List of Indicators and Outcomes with Summary performance data table

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
Outcome 1. Farmers receive improved and increased agriculture inputs: a) Improved seed production, b) Improved system distribution of ag inputs, c) Improved access to credit and other financial services								
<p>** Not contractual target</p> <p>** Set the internal target after baseline</p> <p>** March - April 2014 (by third party)</p> <p>** If third party is unable to provide baseline data, previous year data will be baseline data while doing the outcome sample survey</p>	<p>Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans</p> <p>(4.5.2-29)</p> <p>Required</p>	<p>This indicator sum loans made (i.e. disbursed) during the reporting years to producers (farmers) in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of USG assistance.</p> <p>This indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient) and those who have a bank account.</p> <p>The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO, cooperatives, Saving and Credit groups.</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Male loan recipient</p> <p>Female loan recipient</p> <p>For Joint loan (sex of loan recipient not applicable)</p> <p>Type of loan recipient</p> <p>Producers</p> <p>Local traders /assemblers</p> <p>Wholesales/processors</p> <p>Other type of loan recipient (Money lender/neighbor/family)</p> <p>District</p>	<p>KISAN sample survey and financial institution records</p>	<p>Interview with the targeted beneficiaries and financial institution.</p> <p>Record verification</p>	<p>Baseline: Third party</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Annual report</p>	<p>Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires</p> <p>Project staff will review the data sample data and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted if there are any outliers or missing data.</p>

¹ Realistic targets for the project period will be set within two weeks after the baseline data are available.

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
** (See first row)	Farmer's gross margin per unit of land (4.5-16) Suggested	Gross margin = <u>Total value of production of the agricultural product (crop) – cost of production that item</u> Total number of unit in production (hectares of crops) Attention cash costs should represent at least 5% of total cash costs. Average price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales Gross revenue = average price x total production Net revenue = gross revenue - purchased input cost Gross margin \$USD (per ha)= <u>Net revenue</u> Area planted/in production (for crops)	Targeted commodity Maize Lentil Rice Vegetables Sex Male Female District	KISAN Sample Survey and farm records	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries Data collection through producer organizations, standardized group questionnaires, farm records	Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires Project staff will review the data sample data and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted if there are any outliers or missing data.
50% increase in quantity of seeds (in tons) contracted	Number and value of sales of beneficiary farmers who contract with	New variety and high quality seeds include genetic and physical purity, uniformity, high germination rate, optimum moisture and vigor and free from disease and pests.	Sex Male Female Size of farmers Small	KISAN Project documents, farm records	KISAN sample survey and project / farm record	Evaluation Contractor Baseline: 0	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaire.

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	Agrovets for seed production Custom	In contract farming: Number of farmers seed contract MOU and volume of high quality seed sales through contracts between seed producers and seed companies/Agro-vets/seed dealers	Medium Large Type of contract Agrovets Seed producer Seed companies Other seed dealers District			Annually		
** (See first row)	Percentage of beneficiary farmers using new service Custom	With the advance agriculture training the farmers will require the new service which will help the farmer to increase the productivity and sales. Number of beneficiary using new service	Service provider Agrovets GON LSP Type of service Small scale irrigation Improved seeds Fertilizer Organic pest control Tools District	KISAN Sample survey and project/farm records	Interview and observation with the targeted beneficiaries and informal discussions	Evaluation Contractor Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaire.
** (See first row)	Farmer satisfaction with	Number of farmers satisfied with the technical service/advice by service provider	Service provider Agrovets GON	KISAN sample survey and	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Evaluation contractor	Annual report	Informal discussions,

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	technical services/advice: Custom	Yes / No	Local Service Provider District	project/farm record		Baseline: Third party Annually		observations, household survey
66% of farmers report that inputs are timely and available	Farmer satisfaction that required inputs are timely and available, appropriately priced, and of reasonable quality Custom	Number of farmers satisfied with required inputs are timely and available Yes / No Percentage	Service provider Agrovets GON Local Service Provider District	KISAN sample survey and project/farm record	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Evaluation contractor Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Informal discussions, observations, household survey
1,000 tons seed production Yes, Set internal target after Y3 sample survey and revisit the target if needed	Production of high-quality seeds increased	Number of seed producer beneficiaries record	Type of crop Maize Lentils Rice District	Project record KISAN Sample survey	Interview with targeted beneficiaries and farm/project record	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Project document and farm record

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
80% of beneficiaries accessing financial services	% of beneficiaries accessing financial services (Bank loan, saving groups etc.)	<p>Access to finance refers to the possibility that individuals or enterprises can access financial services, including credit, deposit, payment, insurance, and other risk management services</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries who are receiving financial services such as saving and credit with any financial institution</p>	<p>Type of financial institution</p> <p>Bank Finance Cooperative Saving and credit group Other</p> <p>Type of access</p> <p>Credit Deposit</p> <p>District</p>	Project document and KISAN sample survey	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Annually	Annual report	Project document and farm record
Outcome 2. Improved capacity of agriculture extension workers, service providers, and farmers								
200,000 farmers trained;	<p>Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.</p> <p>(4.5.2-7)</p>	<p>Number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted.</p> <p>Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience, but should not include nutrition-related trainings,</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Male Female</p> <p>Type of individual</p> <p>Producers – <i>farmers</i>, People in government (<i>policy-makers, extension workers</i>)</p>	<p>Program documents and record</p> <p>WIKISAN</p>	Project record of intervention	Baseline: 0 Quarterly and Annually	Quarter report and Annual report	Trained Project staff in using the standard questionnaires, forms and record data

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	Required	which should be reported under indicator #3.1.9-1 instead. This indicator is to count individuals receiving training, for which the outcome, i.e. individuals applying new practices, should be reported under #4.5.2-5.	People in private sector firms (<i>processors, service providers, manufacturers</i>) People in civil society (<i>NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organization</i>) District					
80% pass exam for training attendees;	Number of agriculture extension workers, service providers and farmers who successfully complete exam at end of training. Custom	Number of Local Service providers, Agriculture extension workers and Lead farmers who successfully pass the final examination after the training.	Training level: Ag extension Farmers Local Service Provider Training length: Half day One day Two days Three days	Project document (examination scores) and record WIKISAN	Final evaluation of ag extension worker, service provider and lead farmers	(Baseline: 0) Quarterly and Annually	Quarter report and Annual report	Trained Project staff in using the standard questionnaires, forms and record data
Outcome 3. Improved and sustainable Ag production & post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level								

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
150,000 farmers who have applied new technologies and practices as result of USG assistance;	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies and management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5) Required	Number of farmers, Agrovets, Local Service provider and other primary sector producers, individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, managers and traders etc. that applied new technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance. Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted as improved technology. In the case where, for example, a farmer applies more than one innovation as a result of USG assistance, they are still only counted once. Also, if more than one farmer in a household is applying new technologies, count all the farmers in the household who apply. This indicator is to count <i>individuals</i> who applied new technologies.	Sex Male Female Duration New Continuing Type of recipient Producers (e.g. farmers, fishers) People in firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers) People in government (e.g. extension workers, policymakers) District	Project documents and records KISAN Sample survey	Project record of intervention and farm records	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators and project staff in using the standard questionnaire and forms.
45,000 hectares under improved technologies or management practices	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a	This indicator measures the new and continuing area (in hectares) of land under new technology during the current reporting year. Any technology that was first adopted in previous reporting year and continues to be	Sex Male Female Type of technology	KISAN sample survey and	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
as a result of USG assistance.	result of USG assistance 4.5.2-2 Required	<p>applied should be marked as "Continuing.</p> <p>If a hectare is under more than one improved technology type (e.g. improved seed (crop genetics) and IPM (pest management), count the hectare under each technology type (i.e. double count). In addition, count the hectare under the total w/one or more improved technology category. Since it is very common that more than one improved technology is disseminated and applied, this approach allows FTF to accurate count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technologies.</p> <p>If a hectare is under more than one improved technology, count the hectare under each technology type (i.e. double count)</p> <p>Total ha with one or more Improved Technologies</p>	<p>Small-scale irrigation Conservation agriculture Inter-cropping Climate resilient technologies Integrated Pest Management Water management Post-harvest handling and storage Processing</p> <p>Duration New Continuing</p> <p>District</p>	project document				

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
** (See first row)	Number of hectares with irrigation and drainage services 4.5.1-28 Required	If the number of hectare under improved technologies is irrigation technology then Total the number of hectares with irrigation and draining services	District	Project records, KISAN sample survey	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries/ MUS technician	Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires
** (See first row)	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance 4.5.2-32 Suggested	This indicator tracks decision-making among individual stakeholders with whom USG programs are specifically working to increase knowledge and use of climate information. Climate data may include monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise, changing frost-free dates, changing soil moisture and/or temperature, risk projections for extreme weather events, speed of soil erosion and water availability under future scenarios).	Sex Male Female	KISAN project record and sample survey	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
70% of farmers using improved seed varieties	% increase in farmers using improved seed varieties	Improved seed varieties are high quality seeds. Number of farmers who have used improved seed varieties	Type of Crops Lentil Maize Rice Vegetables District	KISAN sample survey and project/farm record	Interview with targeted beneficiaries/ Farmers	Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires
** (See first row)	% reduction in loss due to spoilage	In applied new technology, post-harvest training will reduce the loss of spoilage Number of production (kg) spoilage before and after the post-harvest training	District	KISAN sample survey and project/farm records	Interview with targeted beneficiaries/farmers	Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires
Outcome 4. Improved market efficiency								
** (See first row)	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation 4.5.2-23	This indicator collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities for its calculation. Value of incremental sales = value (in USD) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a current year - the total value of sales in the last year.	Commodity Lentil Maize Rice Vegetable Sex Male Female	KISAN Sample survey and project/farm records From recorded	Interview with farmers and farmers association	Baseline: 0 or FY 2010 data Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	Required	Unit: Value of sales (USD) Volume (tons) must also be collected Value of incremental sales = Value of sales in the reporting year - Baseline value of sale (sales in year before KISAN efforts)	District	sales data by farmer's association Farm record				
** (See first row)	Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation 4.5-2 Required	Jobs are all types of employment opportunities created during the reporting year in agriculture or rural related enterprises (including paid on farm/fishery employment). Jobs lasting less than one month are not counted in order to emphasize those jobs that provided more stability through length. Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalents. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE.	Sex (of employee) Male Female District Location Urban Rural Duration New Continue	KISAN sample survey and Farm record	Interview with producers and entrepreneurs	Baseline: 0 or FY 2010 data Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires
** (See first row)	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain	Private sector investment to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water etc) to improve water or	District	KISAN sample survey	Interview with private sector Private sector financial records	Baseline: 0	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	leveraged by FTF implementation 4.5.2-38 Required	land management etc. "Private sector" includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.		Program data		Annually		
** (See first row)	Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3) 4.5-10 Suggested	Installed storage capacity is an aggregate amount that includes on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods and cold chain storage. Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted. Total increase during the reporting year in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity that have been installed through USG programming and leverage	District Storage type Dry Cold	KISAN sample survey and project record	Interview with the producers/farmers	Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators and project staff in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
100 internal target only	Number of collection centers/MPC established and functioning via facilitation of USG (either through funding or leveraging) Custom	USAID has supported in establishing collection center and bring collection center in function. A collection center will be considered functional when it's staffed and farmers have been able to bring products for sale. Functional centers should include: traders, farmers, transaction	District Type Established Functional Amount Funding (USD) Leverage (USD)	KISAN project document and record WIKISAN	Interview with the members of collection centers/MPC	Baseline: 0 Quarterly and Annually	Quarter and Annual report	Trained Project staff in using the standard questionnaires and forms
75% of farmers have access to markets, utilize collection centers and other market outlets	Number of beneficiary farmers utilizing collection centers Custom	Collection center is a site/place where the farmers/members of certain farmers' groups/MPC aggregate their agricultural marketable surpluses /vegetables for selling on certain earlier agreed date and time. It may be once a week or twice a week. The place, date and time are generally agreed with buyers traders in advance. An individual will be counted toward this indicator if they use the collection center once to sell products grown independently. A transaction must occur in order to count the beneficiary as having used the collection center.	Sex Male Female District	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with beneficiaries / farmers	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators and project staff in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
** (See first row)	Value of sales transacted at collection center	Total value of sales transacted at collection center	Sex Male Female Amount (USD) District	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with beneficiaries / farmers	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators and project staff in using the standard questionnaires
** (See first row)	Increase in number of agrovet client farmers	Total number increase in agrovet client farmers	Sex Male Female District	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with Agrovet and farmers	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators and project staff in using the standard questionnaires
Outcome 5. Increased capacity of GON and local organization								
** (See first row)	Number of private enterprises, producers, organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business	Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year.	Type of organization: Private enterprises (for profit) Producer organizations/Groups Water User associations Women's organizations /Groups Trade and Business association Community-Based organization	KISAN project document WIKISAN	Interview with members of group or organization Focus Group Discussion	Baseline:0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators and project staff in using the standard questionnaires and forms

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs), farmer group receiving USG assistance 4.5.2-11 Required		Public enterprise (GON) District Duration New Continuing					
** (See first row)	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or	Total number of private enterprises that applied new technologies or management practices in area including management, member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc as a result of USG assistance in this reporting year. Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. Any groups applying a technology that was first applied in a previous year and continues to be applied in the reporting	Type of organization: Private enterprises (for profit) Producer organizations/Groups Water User associations Women's organizations /Groups Trade and Business association Community-Based organization Public enterprise (GON) Duration New Continuing	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with members of group or organization Focus Group Discussion	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires and forms Project staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
	management practices as a result of USG assistance 4.5.2-42 Required	year should be included under "Continuing". However, if they added a new technology or practice during the reporting year to the ones they continued to apply from previous year(s), they would be counted as "New". No organization should be counted under both new and continuing.	District					outliers or missing data
** (See first row)	Number of new technologies and management practices introduced by the program	Number of new technologies and management practices introduced by KISAN	District Type of technology	KISAN project record and sample survey	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Annually	Annual report	Trained project staff in using the standard forms
100 (internal target only)	Number of GON extension agents trained who replicate at least one training to farmers	Number of farmers trained by GON extension agents	Sex Male Female District	KISAN sample survey and project Document	Interview with GON extension agent	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires
Component B								

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
<i>Outcome 6. Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation practices</i>								
	Prevalence of anemia amongst women of reproductive age (15-49) Required 3.1.9 - 6					Feedback/ Eval contractor DHS	Not reported by KISAN	
50% of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet Required 3.1.9.1-1	The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions. # of Breastfed children 6-23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the	Sex Male Female District	KISAN sample survey and project Document	Interviews with mothers of children 6-23 months	Feedback/ Eval contractor DHS	End line report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
		<p>previous day/Total number of breastfed children 6-23 sampled</p> <p>And# of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day/ Total number of non-breastfed children 6-23 sampled</p>						
72% of infants exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months	<p>Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding among children under 6 months of age</p> <p>Suggested</p>	<p>Number of children under 6 months of age in sample who are exclusively breastfed/Total population of children under 6 months of age sampled.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percent of children under 6 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received ORS, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid.</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Male</p> <p>Female</p> <p>District</p>	Population based survey in targeted Zone of Influence	Interview with mothers of infant 6 months	<p>Feedback/</p> <p>Eval contractor</p> <p>DHS</p>	Final report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires.

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
		The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children under 6 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the total number of children under 6 months in the sample with exclusive breastfeeding						
	# of children under 5 reached by USG supported nutrition programs Suggested 3.1.9-15	Number of children under five years of age reached during the reporting year by programs with nutrition objectives, which can include behavior change communication activities, home or community gardens, micronutrient fortification or supplementation, anemia reduction packages, growth monitoring and promotion and management of acute malnutrition	Age: ≤ 2 2-5 Sex Male Female District	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with the mothers/caregivers of under 5 years children	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires, forms and record data
At least 200,000 trainers/supervisors, health workers, FCHVs, 1000 days mothers, decision makers (mother-in-laws, fathers), and ag extension workers	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs Suggested	Number of people (trainers/supervisors, health workers, FCHVs, mothers, fathers and caregivers) trained in child health care and child nutrition through USG-supported programs during the reporting year.	Sex Male Female District	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with the targeted beneficiaries	Baseline: 0 Annually	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires, forms and record data

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
trained on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation promotion	3.1.9-1							
Increased percentage of women of reproductive age consumed minimum number of food groups;	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age Suggested 3.1.9.1-2	To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used: 1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Legumes and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4. Organ meat; 5. Eggs; 6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein; 7. Vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables; 8. Other Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits; 9. Other fruits and vegetables Sum of the number of food groups (0-9 above) consumed by women 15-49 years in the previous day/Total number of women of reproductive age sampled	Location Urban Rural District	KISAN project document and sample survey	Interview with women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	UN Feedback	Baseline Midpoint and End line	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires.
Increased percentage of mothers and other caregivers able to correctly recite ENA messages on	Percentage of mothers and other caregivers able to correctly recite ENA messages on	Key dietary diversity message: Mother and other caregiver able to recite key ENA message /total number of mothers and other caregiver interviewed Pretest and posttest in the end of training	District Caste/Ethnicity	Project document and record	Interview with mothers of children 0-23 months of age	Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Trained project staffs in using the standard questionnaires.

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
appropriate dietary diversity	appropriate dietary diversity Custom							
Increased percentage of FCHVs able to correctly recite ENA messages on appropriate dietary diversity	Percentage of FCHVs able to correctly recite ENA messages on appropriate dietary diversity Custom	Key dietary diversity message: FCHVs able to recite key ENA message/Total number of FCHVs interviewed Pretest and posttest in the end of training	District Caste/Ethnicity	Project document and record	Interview with mothers of children 0-23 months of age	Baseline: Third party Annually	Annual report	Trained project staffs in using the standard questionnaires.
55% of sick children 6-59 months with diarrhea fed fluids/semisolid food /ORS more frequently than usual (during illness and after illness)	% of sick children 6-59 months with diarrhea fed (administered by caregiver) fluids/semisolid food/ORS more frequently (increased amount) than usual Custom	# of children who receive increased fluids/ORS as treatment for diarrhea/Total number of children (6-59) months cared for by caregivers interviewed	District Sex Male Female Age group 6-23 months 24-59 months During illness After illness	KISAN sample survey	Interview with the caregiver	Baseline: Third party using DHS and MOHP data,	Annual report	Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires.

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
Outcome 7. Improved access to water and sanitation facilities								
45% of households with soap and water at the washing place	Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family member GHI 3.1.6.8-1	A hand washing station is a location where family members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are fixed locations where hand washing devices are built in and are permanently placed. But they may also be movable devices that may be placed in a convenient spot for family members to use. The measurement takes place via observation and soap may be in bar, powder, or liquid form. Shampoo will be considered liquid soap. The cleansing product must be at the hand washing station or reachable by hand when standing in front of it. Number of households where both water and soap are found at the commonly used hand washing station / total number of sampled households	District Location Urban Rural	KISAN sample survey	Observation with a checklist during the survey and monitoring visit	DHS, MICS (Baseline: Third party using sampling and DHS and MICS data) At least twice during intervention	Mid line and End line report	Not all HHs may have a structured hand washing station. Trained enumerators in using the standard questionnaires.
Target: 25 One to three VDCs (community units) per	Number of communities (VDCs) certified as "open"	This indicator recognizes the number of VDCs which are declared ODF. The declaration is made with a team consisting of DWASH, VDC and other	District Location Rural	KISAN project document	Supervision and monitoring visits	Baseline: National Government	Annual report	Once VDC are declared ODF, there are chances that such VDCs

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
district certified as “open defecation free” (ODF) as a result of USG	defecation free” (ODF) as a result of USG assistance GHI 3.1.6.8-5	district level representatives in a formal setting. To calculate this indicator Number of VDCs labeled as “ODF” or certificate declaring that the VDC is ODF	Urban			At least twice during intervention	Mid line and End line report	may not remain ODF. Sampled HHs in a VDC labeled as ODF may be visited to see how many of them have latrines.
	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks						Not reported by KISAN	
Increased percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility GHI 3.1.8.2-1	An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and includes: flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system; a septic system or a pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; or ventilated improved pit latrines. Any other sanitation facilities are considered “unimproved.” Unimproved sanitation includes: flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection; pit	District Location Rural Urban Type Flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system	KISAN sample survey	Interview with the beneficiaries In the survey this is assessed by asking question “What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?”	Baseline: Feedback, Tracking M&E contractor	Mid line and End line report	Not all household members may regularly use the noted improved sanitation facility. In particular, in many cultures young children are often left to defecate in the open and create health risks for all

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
		<p>latrines without slab/open pit; bucket latrines; or hanging toilets/latrines.</p> <p>Households that use a facility shared with other households are also not counted as using an improved sanitation facility.</p> <p>To calculate this:</p> <p>Number of persons within households use improved sanitation</p> <p>/Total sampled hhs.</p>	<p>A septic system or a pit latrine</p> <p>Pit latrines with a slab</p> <p>Composting toilets</p> <p>Ventilated improved pit latrines</p>					household members including themselves. The above question asked to measure this indicator does not capture such detrimental, uneven sanitation behavior within a household.
Increased percentage of households have access to a functional drinking water supply	<p>Percent of households using an improved drinking water source</p> <p>GHI</p> <p>3.1.8.1-1</p>	<p>Improved drinking water sources are ones that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection.</p>	<p>District</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Rural</p> <p>Urban</p> <p>Source type</p> <p>Water piped into dwelling</p> <p>Piped into yard/plot</p> <p>Public tap</p> <p>Protected well in dwelling</p> <p>Protected well in yard/plot</p> <p>Protected public well</p>	KISAN sample survey	<p>Interview with the HH members</p> <p>Observation</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Feedback, Tracking M&E contractor</p>	<p>End line</p> <p>Final Report</p>	<p>This indicator does not guarantee that the water is of good quality but assume only. This depends on how well the specific source is protected</p>

Expected outcome and Target ¹	Performance Indicator	Definition/Calculation	Data Disaggregation	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Frequency	Reporting Tool	Data quality issues/Verification Plan
		<p>This is calculated as:</p> <p>Number of HHs in the sample with an improved drinking water source</p> <p>/Total number of HHs in the sample</p>	<p>Tube well / borehole</p> <p>Protected spring</p> <p>Rainwater harvesting</p>					

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRs) go a step further by providing a basis for clear understanding of individual results within the Results Framework. Detailed PIR Sheets can be found in Annex B.

Each PIR sheet links a specific step to its corresponding set of performance indicators. The PIRs is divided into four main sections.

- Description; precisely defines the terminology of the step, units of measure, any disaggregation within the measurements and justifies how achieving the step supports accomplishing the SO.
- Plan for Data Collection; identifies the data collection method, sources of data, frequency of collection, estimated cost, responsible party for data collection and location of data storage.
- Plan for Data Analysis; identifies analytical methods, presentation and frequency of review and reporting.
- Data Quality Issues; identifies data quality assessment, known data limitations and action planned to address any limitations.

A. DATA POINTS AND DISAGGREGATION

The M&E Team will track key data points from individuals and organizations with whom we work. The data points will allow us to track how many individual organizations we reach and allow us to disaggregate data by size of organization, gender etc. Key data points we will track are shown below with italicized data points showing how data will be disaggregated.

Household level data points

- *Sex (female-headed/male-headed households; joint-headed; female/male individual)*
- *Caste/Ethnicity (Dalit)*
- *Age (year of birth)*
- *Language*
- *Religion*
- *Education level*

- *Occupation*
- *Marital status*
- *Family status*
- *Disability*
- *District*
- *VDC*
- *Occupation Sector (civil society, government, private sector)*
- *Continuing beneficiary or receiving services for the first time.*
- *Agricultural commodity (horticulture, animal products, cereals, oilseed, dry grain, roots/tubers, etc.)*
- *Income*
- *Migration status*

Groups data points (such as farmers groups)

- *District*
- *VDC*
- *Gender of chairperson*
- *New and continuing*
- *Type of group*
- *Registration status (can be more than one)*
- *Year established*
- *Number of members*
- *Active members*
- *Number of female members*
- *Number of meetings held in a year*

- *Annual value of transactions (Saving and Credit)*
- *Name of the chairperson*
- *Major activities 1, 2, 3*
- *Number of paid and unpaid staff*
- *Membership fee rate*
- *Relationship with projects and sector*

Organizations with whom KISAN leverages resources

- *Type of organization (GON, INGO/Project, NGO or Private)*
- *District*
- *VDC*
- *Sector*
- *Output Factor (MUS, Collection Centre)*
- *Amount*

The various levels of disaggregation will weigh heavily in data analysis, planning and decision-making for project management. Reports will include tables with disaggregated data by sex, age and location each quarter; agricultural commodity as appropriate will be included in standard reporting tables. Additional details on occupation, education, VDC, and sector may be included in reports on an as-needed basis.

B. DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE PERFORMANCE WILL BE ANALYZED

The main purpose of data analysis will be to inform KISAN staff on progress towards completing activities, implementing the project and for future planning. The analysis will be used to reveal successes and failures in specific interventions and activities; decisions will be based on trends, correlations, disaggregated results tables and follow-up qualitative data collection when necessary.

Data will be available through the on-line database WIKISAN for immediate access by Winrock, partners, USAID/Nepal and GON. In addition, project staff will analyze data quarterly and share with all KISAN staff and partners. On an annual basis, the team will review the data at the annual review and planning retreat to direct adjustments to the next year's work plan, subcontract SOWs, and job descriptions to ensure that we emulate successful characteristics and reduce failure characteristics. The

M&E Specialist will lead a review of data, including extensive analysis during annual planning for the next year to ensure that activities are based on evidence from the project.

KISAN will use quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify noteworthy statistical trends in output and outcome performance. The project's database will be enabled to provide information on basic descriptive statistics to demonstrate fulfillment of agreed-upon milestones and targets and identify beneficiary groups. KISAN staff will use project data to undertake more advanced correlation analyses of significant differences in results based on geographical location, value chain, technology, gender, age, or marginalized group status. Based on these correlations, evaluators will be able to generate advanced regressions and other statistical models to explain observed outcomes, predict key ingredients for or impediments to success, and inform the technical approach for these and future interventions. KISAN's analysis team will also be able to collaborate with gender experts, livelihoods experts, and others to plan or evaluate gender analyses, rural appraisals, and other studies as necessary. Accumulated data and analyses will also be available to support USAID/Nepal and its M&E contractor deliverables.

IV. APPROACH TO MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. M&E ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

KISAN performance monitoring will be led by the M&E and GIS Specialists who will oversee data collection, management and analysis. The M&E Specialist will be responsible for managing the overall performance monitoring plan (to ensure all indicators are being tracked, all data are reported to USAID/Nepal and Washington, and the project activities meet the needs of the external M&E contractors, while the GIS Specialist will manage the process of collecting geospatial data for relevant indicators, meeting FGDC standards and ensuring compliance with USAID/Nepal for their in-house GIS system.

The M&E team will coordinate with the M&E Contractor on any capacity building training and will identify appropriate staff to participate in proposed trainings from USAID/Nepal or the M&E Contractor.

M&E Personnel Composition:

- M&E Specialist (M&E Coordinator) (one in main office – Kathmandu) – manages the PMP, coordinates with external M&E Contractor and is responsible for ensuring compliance with and submitting data to the M&E Contractor for entry into Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) as directed by USAID/Nepal and the M&E Contractor. Meet evaluation needs as instructed by M&E contractor to ensure impact indicators are collected identified, defined and collected as necessary, and that the implementation supports the rigorous evaluation design as given by the contractor.

- GIS Specialist (one in main office – Kathmandu) – manages geospatial data collection process, including the development of GIS mapping parameters with USAID/Nepal, defining data points (KISAN beneficiary clusters, market agrovet shops, LSP locations and range, ponds, water bodies, nurseries, MIT suppliers, MUS, DU, Health post, FCHV) and identifying the reports (maps) required. The GIS Specialist oversees the field data collection; conducts analysis; prepares transferrable data base (ensures the data has unique field names, can be easily converted to a .csv or other common file type so that it can be shared); and produces maps.
- Regional M&E Officers (one per regional office – Far Western, Mid-Western and Western) – coordinate monitoring activities and data collection from districts in each region. KISAN staff will collaborate with PCVs in the area to provide technical support to data collectors within the region.
- Other Field Staff – will assist in GPS enabled data collection instruments (Blackberry's, Palms's, other mobile devices) to data collectors at district and VDC level. Supports evaluation activities in coordination with external contractor, M&E Specialist and GIS Specialist.

B. DATA COLLECTION: SOURCES, METHODS AND FREQUENCIES

Winrock's M&E web-based system simplifies issues of data flow and management by decentralizing the data entry process, and empowering districts and VDCs to input data at the local level. Once staff is fully trained and the system is in place, data flows regularly, but should be monitored by the M&E regional officer and M&E specialist in Kathmandu, in order to identify gaps, hold-ups or inaccuracies of data reporting. Once entered into the system, the M&E specialist, along with Regional M&E Officers, will carry out periodic spot checks to cross check that data is accurate and entered properly.

During annual surveys, enumerators (preferably interns) and data entry specialists will be hired to manage the process of inputting household survey data into the web-based system. Again, the M&E specialist will have ultimate oversight and carry out spot checks periodically to ensure accuracy.

Generally, beneficiaries are to be assessed at the end of the following year, but assessments/surveys of Y5 beneficiaries cannot be done, hence, we propose to use achievement of Y4 beneficiaries as proxy for Y5 beneficiaries.

C. GEO-ENABLED PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM

The M&E system is the primary tool for monitoring activities and outcomes to improve performance of Winrock project staff and subcontractors, as well as make timely revisions to budgets and work plans based on performance data. This is consistent with our Outcome-based management of subcontractors and personnel. Performance-based subcontracts with each partner typically include quarterly targets tied to payment schedules, and will define consequences for not reaching targets (such as budget and target

reduction, increased frequency of financial and program reporting, and requests to change personnel or personnel job descriptions). Likewise, job descriptions for key personnel and Outcome Managers will incorporate responsibility for relevant KISAN performance monitoring targets as an incentive for annual raises and promotions and will also specify consequences for not reaching targets such as increased reporting, reduced decision-making authority, etc.

D. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

The KISAN team will develop data collection tools which will include simple sheets that will allow the partners to interview and collect data. Several different data collection sheets will be developed such as:

- Beneficiary Household Intake/Exit Form
- Group Form
- Training and Attendance Form
- Stakeholder Intake Form
- Construction tracking Form
- Investment tracking Form
- Annual Beneficiary Household Follow up
- Annual Stakeholder Follow up
- OCAT
- New Technology or Management practice Form
- Leverage Form
- Partner and Organization Form
- Demonstration Farm/Plot Form
- EMMP–Form/questionnaire (sample)

The forms are pretested before they are finalized. To assist in obtaining proper data from the beneficiaries and partner organization an M&E Field Guide has been prepared.

Examples of the type of information to be collected include:

For Individual Beneficiaries:

- Sex/age
- Family status (married/single)
- Number of children
- Caste/Ethnicity
- Education level
- Implementing partners (with all contact information)
- Academic success(passed/failed/withdrew)
- Status three months, nine months, and 2 years after training (continued education, self-employment, employment, income level, agricultural yield up to 10% only)

For Training Programs:

- Number of participants
- Type, duration, measurable outcomes
- Training Topics (Post harvesting, Marketing health, nutrition, capacity building, etc)
- Trainers (level of education, experience, sector, etc.)

The underpinning of the approach is derived from the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets that define – steps, indicators, process indicators, plan for data collection, plan for analysis, reporting and review and data quality issues – which have been completed. KISAN's M&E team will take responsibility for developing all data entry forms, conducting the pre-test and then finalizing the forms.

E. DATA ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE – WIKISAN (WEB-INTERACTIVE KNOWLEDGE-BASED INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION) M&E SYSTEM

Winrock will establish a geo-enabled monitoring system that equally meets the needs of KISAN, and is compatible with, USAID/Nepal and the M&E contractor's M&E plan. The following steps will be used to establish the data collection system.

KISAN will use this web-based interactive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) database for its performance indicators, particularly focusing on project beneficiaries including people covered through training and value chain program. The WIKISAN will be a single-entry on-line data entry and reporting system to be used to track, analyze, document and evaluate multi-tier data of the project beneficiaries. At this stage WIKISAN plans to track training, livelihood supports and income generation of about 160,000 individuals/households. The WIKISAN would have provisions for instant access queries, real-time reporting, and programmable monthly, quarterly and yearly reports on project activities.

WIKISAN will use an application design that employs an ultra-thin-client architecture, which supports low-bandwidth (dial-up) connections, all web browsers, regardless of operating system, for multiple languages. This web based M&E system will be simple yet very fast, efficient and easy to use and is effective (for both entry and monitoring) in even the remote areas of the project sites. Data entry will be at the individual level, collated and disaggregated on multiple tiers by collaborating designated staffs from NGO partners. The users of the WIKISAN will be of varied accessibility based on requirements and thus designation by the management which ranges from donor end, project management including component managers, to implementing partners and their site officers with different level of accessibility.

The M&E Specialist, with support from the GIS specialist, will manage WIKISAN, be responsible for periodic data quality checks and generate reports for regular reporting, staff or stakeholder needs.

V. TRAINING

Winrock will deliver a comprehensive training on the data collection in November 2013 after the forms are developed and finalized, and on WIKISAN system in February 2014 after the system is developed and ready for data entry for partner organizations (trainers), District Coordinators, VDC coordinators, Nutrition Assistants, Agriculture Technician and Component A and B leaders.

Winrock will conduct training meetings for the managers and other KISAN Regional and Central Office Staff and partners. These meetings will include: discussions on standardizing terminology; USAID/Nepal strategic planning concepts; PIRs; the design of data collection instruments and their applicability within the context of the various countries and activities; construction of quantitative baselines; data quality issues; and verification approaches and the role of the partners in capturing and reporting data.

In July 2013, Winrock will conduct a workshop to finalize the questionnaires and forms that will have been pre-tested. Winrock will then finalize the questionnaires and the specifications for WIKISAN development which will be agreed to by USAID/Nepal and Winrock International.

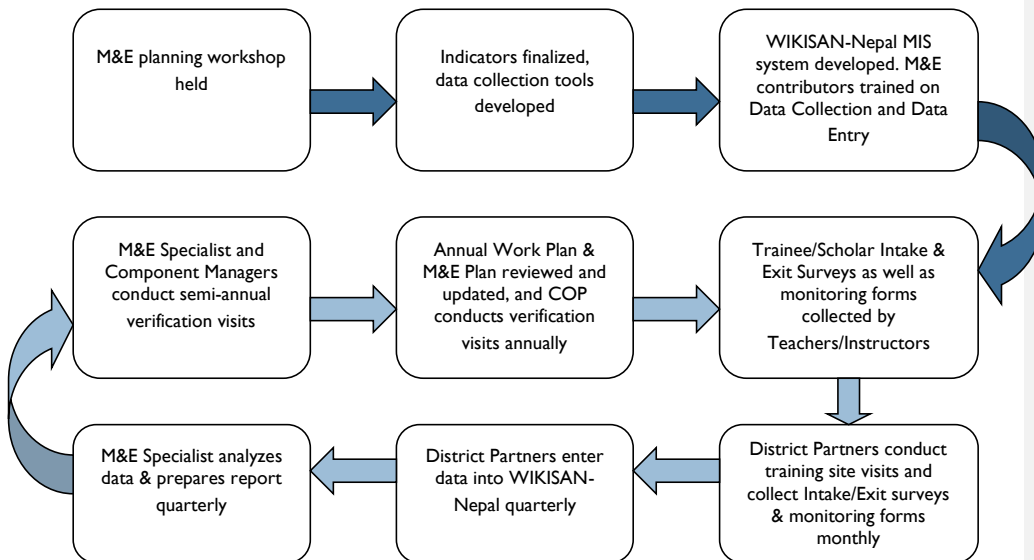
All partner staff involved in M&E data collection will be trained by Winrock in interviewing techniques, completing forms, and data entry. KISAN staffs and Component coordinators will be trained during their TOT in Nepalgunj.

VI. DATA QUALITY AND VERIFICATION

Data quality will be ensured by reducing the opportunity for mistakes; a) through the use of simple data collection sheets, b) simple methods of entering data (using drop down boxes) and c) having reports that allow the M&E Specialist to review the data (before the training course ends) and look for inconsistencies, out-of-range values, and other anomalies. Datasheets will be kept for reference and the M&E staff will follow up with the data entry person to clarify data anomalies. Since groups will receive multiple training, we will track the frequency in which people engage with KISAN and ensure we can track the number of unique individuals

In addition, District and Component Coordinators will monitor the course and visit each training course unannounced at least once and will verify data by counting the participants and randomly interviewing (through conversation) participants and cross checking with data sheets. Other program staff such as the M&E Specialist and the M&E Officer/Trainer based in the Regional Office, Component Managers, COP, and partner's key staff will be visiting trainings and will help verify data. The M&E officer/Trainer will coordinate and regularly check with District staff to ensure the beneficiaries are active or inactive. Accordingly, the Project Officer or District Coordinator will update the M&E system and inform the regional M&E Officer.

Figure 1: KISAN Monitoring and Evaluation Cycle



VII. REPORTING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Winrock's M&E Specialist will provide summary statistics and complete PMP reporting tables for each quarterly report. Quarterly reports will be submitted to USAID/Nepal within 30 days of the end of each quarter; however, USAID/Nepal will have access to the data at any time using the web-based data management system

M&E related communication

Winrock will report the data each quarter in the performance reports and annual reports and will provide USAID/Nepal information as needed. USAID/Nepal, the M&E Contractor and partners will have access to the WIKISAN database and will be able to view data throughout the project. Winrock will use data in success stories and will provide USAID/Nepal information to share on social networks such as (Facebook, Twitter) and Web pages. Additional communication activities are described in the KISAN Communications Plan, part of the Year 1 work plan.

Coordination and sharing with FTF stakeholder

KISAN team will work closely with Suaahara and other FTF stakeholders. WIKISAN data can be made accessible to FTF partners if so requested by USAID/Nepal.

Annex A: Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(i) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Indicators: Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans (RiA) (WOG) [USAID 4.5.2-29]

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 17, 2013

a. Definition

This indicator sum loans made (i.e. disbursed) during the reporting years to producers (farmers) in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of USG assistance. This indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient) and those who have a bank account. The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO, cooperatives, Saving and Credit groups.

Unit of Measure: US dollar and number of farmer

Disaggregated by: Sex

Male loan recipient

Female loan recipient

Joint loan recipient (sex of loan recipient not applicable)

Type of loan recipient

Producers

Local traders/assemblers

Wholesales/processors

Other type of loan recipient

Justification/Management Utility:

Making more financial loans show that there is improved access to business development and financial services. This in turn will help expand markets and trade which will help achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn this contributes to both goals of reducing poverty and hunger.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted. Interview with the targeted beneficiaries and financial institution.

Data Source(s): Project documents, Sample survey and financial institution records

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2/one year after training)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed Annually; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2/one year after the training)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2/one year after the training)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as loan and deposit can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(i) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Indicators: Farmer's gross margin per unit of land [USAID 4.5-4]

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 17, 2013

a. Definition

The gross margin is the difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production.

Gross margin is calculated from 5 data points: 1) Hectares planted (for crops); Number of animals (for milk, eggs); or Area (ha) of ponds or Number of crates (for fish), 2) Total Production during reporting period, 3) Value of Sales (USD) during reporting period, 4) Quantity of Sales during reporting period, and 5) Purchased input costs during reporting period (report only those costs that are at least 5% of total cost).

Average price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales

Gross revenue = average price x total production

Net revenue = gross revenue - purchased input cost

Gross margin (per ha) = net revenue divided by area planted/in production (for crops)

Unit of Measure: USD/hectare (convert NPR to USD)

Disaggregated by: Gender: Male, Female

Justification/Management Utility:

Improving the gross margin for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, will increase income, and thus directly contribute to the IR of improving production and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Gross margin of fisheries is an appropriate measure of the productivity of a fishery and the impacts of fisheries management interventions.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project documents, sample survey and farm records

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2/one year after the training)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed Annually; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2/ one year after the training)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2/ one year after the training)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as sales and production can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(ii) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Sub IR 1.1a: Improved seed production

Indicator: Number and value of sales of seeds by beneficiary farmers who contract with Agrovets for seed production

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 17, 2013

a. Definition

New variety and high quality seeds include genetic and physical purity, uniformity, high germination rate, optimum moisture and vigor and free from disease and pests.

In contract farming: Number of farmers and volume of high quality seed sales through contracts between seed producers and seed companies/Agro-vets/seed dealers

Precise definition Seed dealer: Agrovets, other seed dealers

Unit of Measure: Quantity (tons), Amount (USD)

Number of contract (MOU) for seed production

Sale of improved seeds = quantity * amount

Sales of improved seeds with Agro-vet contract = quantity*amount

Disaggregated by: District, Gender, Size of farm (small, medium, large)

Justification/Management Utility:

Availability of improved high quality seed and agriculture technical inputs in appropriate time and price to farmers will improve the production of the seed.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project documents, farm records information discussions and observations

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated.

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as sales and income can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 140	Total: 560	Total: 1,050	Total: 1,050	Total: 700	Total: 3,500

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(iii) Performance Result I: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result I.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Sub IR I.1.b: Improve system distribution of agriculture inputs

Indicator: Percentage of beneficiary farmers using new service

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

New agriculture service will help the farmer to increase the productivity and sales. Farmers will be counted toward this indicator if they have purchased and used one of the services below as a direct result of their involvement with KISAN (via extension agents or other KISAN-trained individuals).

Unit of Measure:

New services

Small scale irrigation

Improve seeds

Fertilizer

Organic pest control

Tools

Disaggregated by: Type of service provider (Agrovet, GON, LSP)

Type of service – Small scale irrigation, improved seeds, fertilizer, organic pest control, tools

Justification/Management Utility:

Agriculture new service technology will improve the productivity and in turn will help expand markets and trade which will help achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

At the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Informal discussions, sample survey and observation

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (by calendar year)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(iii) Performance Result I: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result I.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Sub IR I.1b: Improve system distribution of agriculture inputs

Indicator: Farmers satisfaction with technical services/advices

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers satisfied with the technical service/advice

Disaggregated by: Type of service provider (Agrovet, GON, LSP); District

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: At the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Sample survey and project/farm record

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. USAID DQA will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (by calendar year)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(iii) Performance Result I: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result I.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Sub IR I.1.b: Improve system distribution of agriculture inputs

Indicator: Farmers satisfaction that required inputs are timely and available

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers satisfied with required inputs are timely and available

Disaggregated by: Type of service provider (Agrovet, GON, LSP); District

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: At the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Sample survey and project/farm record

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. USAID DQA will be used.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (by calendar year)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(ii) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Sub IR 1.1a: Improved seed production

Indicator: Production of high quality seeds increased

Type of indicator: Outcome (1,000 tons of high quality seed produced)

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

New variety and high quality seeds include genetic and physical purity, uniformity, high germination rate, optimum moisture and vigor and free from disease and pests.

Unit of Measure: Number of seed production (ton)

Disaggregated by: District, Gender, Size of farm (small, medium, large)

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: Project record and In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project documents, farm records information discussions and observations

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated.

Review of Data: Annually

Reporting of Data: Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as sales and income can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----

					1,000 ton
--	--	--	--	--	-----------

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(i) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved and increased agricultural inputs to farmers

Indicators: % of beneficiaries accessing financial services

Type of indicator: Outcome (80% of beneficiaries accessing financial services)

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition Access to finance refers to the possibility that individuals or enterprises can access financial services, including credit, deposit, payment, insurance, and other risk management services

Unit of Measure: Number of beneficiaries who are receiving financial services such as saving and credit with any financial institution

Disaggregated by: Sex, Type of Financial institution, district

Justification/Management Utility:

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted. Interview with the targeted beneficiaries and financial institution.

Data Source(s): Project documents, Sample survey and financial institution records

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed Annually; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
					80%

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(iv) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.2: Improved capacity of agriculture extension workers, service providers, and farmers

Indicator: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agriculture sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOF) (USAID 4.5.2-7)

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 17, 2013

a. Definition

The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. This includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management. In-country and off-shore training are included. Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture. Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities. An example is a USDA Cochran Fellow.

Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience, but should not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under indicator #3.1.9-1 instead.

This indicator is to count individuals receiving training, for which the outcome, i.e. individuals applying new practices, should be reported under #4.5.2-5.

More than one individual can be trained from a household

Unit of Measure: Individual (number)

Disaggregated by: Gender (female, male), Type of individual (Producers – *farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers*); People in government (*policy-makers, extension workers*), People in private sector firms (*processors, service providers, manufacturers*), People in civil society (*NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organization*)

Justification/Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, which is key to transformational development.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Data Collection Method: After the VDC selection the project officers and team will select the KISAN Household/recipient. During the social mobilization or one week before the training Agriculture technician, nutrition assistant and/or VDC coordinator will fill (baseline) the Recipient Household Form and Group information Form (for both new and existing group). On a sample basis, project officer will verify the baseline data by interviewing sample household during the social mobilization. At the end of the first training session recipient will sign the form and corrects the data on sales/income and farm size etc if necessary. After each training Ag technician will report to project officer with Training Attendance Form about KISAN recipient active and inactive status. Project staff will update it in the M&E system.

Data Source(s): Program Documents and WIKISAN

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection: Time of the Ag technician/nutrition assistant/ VDC coordinator – 2 hours per farmer; data entry 1 hour per farmer for all data collected

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed quarterly; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries

Review of Data: Quarterly and annually.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually.

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. In addition, on a sample basis, trainers will verify the baseline data by interviewing sample households during the first week of training. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Targets (by calendar year)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 8,000	Total: 32,000	Total: 60,000	Total: 60,000	Total: 40,000	Total: 200,000

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(v) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.2: Improved capacity of agriculture extension workers, service providers and farmers

Indicator: Number of agriculture extension workers and service providers who successfully complete exam at end of training

Type of indicator: outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Agriculture extension workers and service providers are those who have experience in his/her sector and/or are GON recognized/certified persons (JTA, health, service provider); they have received training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc.

Unit of Measure: Number of service providers who has successfully pass the final examination

Disaggregated by: Sex, Training level, Training length

Justification/Management Utility: Increase in capacity of agriculture extension workers and service provider is one of the key to transformational development

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: After the VDC selection the project officer and team will select the KISAN Service provider. One week prior to the training the project officer will fill out the Change Agent (Service Provider) Form. At the end of the training session participants will sign the form and correct the data on sales/income, etc. if necessary. The project officer will prepare a training completion report and a certificate will be provided to successful candidate.

Data Source(s): Project documents and WIKISAN

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Semiannually and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed quarterly; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Annually.

Reporting of Data: Annually.

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. In addition, on a sample basis, trainers will verify the baseline data by interviewing sample households during the first week of training. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Targets

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 38	Total: 154	Total: 288	Total: 288	Total: 192	Total: 960

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved and sustainable Ag production & post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Indicators: Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) (USAID 4.5.2-5)

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Disaggregated by: Gender (male, female), District, Age

New = This reporting year is the first year the person applied the new technology or management practice

Continuing = The person first applied the new technology or practice in the previous year and continues to apply it

Type of person:

Producers (e.g. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers etc)

People in firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers)

People in government (e.g extension workers, policy maker)

Relevant technologies could include: improved seed varieties. (will use NARC and respective DADO recommended seed varieties)

Justification/Management Utility: Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project documents, farm records, interviews and direct observation during program implementation

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed quarterly; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as applied technology can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 6,000	Total: 24,000	Total: 45,000	Total: 45,000	Total: 30,000	Total: 150,000

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Indicators Sub IR 1.3a: Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) (USAID 4.5.2-2)

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition

This indicator measures the new and continuing area (in hectares) of land under new technology during the current reporting year. Any technology that was first adopted in previous reporting year and continues to be applied should be marked as "Continuing."

Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture).

If a hectare is under more than one improved technology type (e.g. improved seed (crop genetics) and IPM (pest management)), count the hectare under each technology type (i.e. double count). In addition, count the hectare under the total w/one or more improved technology category. Since it is very common that more than one improved technology is disseminated and applied, this approach allows FTF to accurately count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technologies.

If a hectare is under more than one improved technology, some of which continue to be applied from the previous year and some of which were newly applied in the reporting year, count the hectare under the relevant technology type as new or continuing, depending on the technology and under new for the total w/one or more improved technology category (i.e. any new application of an improved technology categorizes a hectare as new, even if other technologies being applied are continuing)

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers that applied new technologies; improved seeds

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Disaggregated by: Gender (male, female), District, Type of technology

New seed varieties or timely replacement (Crop genetics (including nutritional enhancement))

Animal genetics new varieties, AI or embryo transfer, heat synchronization)

Pest management

Disease management

Soil related (fertility and conservation including tillage)

Irrigation

Water management

Post-harvest handling and storage

Processing

Climate mitigation or adaptation

Fishing

Gear /technique

Other

Total ha with one or more Improved Technologies

New = this is the first year the hectare came under improved technologies or management practices

Continuing = the hectare being counted continues to be under improved technologies or management practices from the previous year

Justification/Management Utility:

Tracks successful adoption of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agriculture productivity, agriculture water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate impacts.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project documents Interviews of program participants, direct observation of land and reports into program documents

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed quarterly; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (by calendar year)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 1,800 Ha	Total: 7,200 Ha	Total: 13,500 Ha	Total: 13,500 Ha	Total: 9,000 Ha	Total: 45,000 Ha

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Indicators Sub IR 1.1a: Number of hectares with irrigation and drainage services

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition measures hectares of land with irrigation and drainage services.

Unit of Measure: hectares of land irrigated with irrigation and drainage services

Disaggregated by: District

Justification/Management Utility: Irrigation and drainage services will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project records

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (NA)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

(Enhanced human and Institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity)

Indicators Sub IR 1.1a: Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition This indicator tracks decision-making among individual stakeholders with whom USG programs are specifically working to increase knowledge and use of climate information.

Climate data may include monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise, changing frost-free dates, changing soil moisture and/or temperature, risk projections for extreme weather events, speed of soil erosion and water availability under future scenarios).

Unit of Measure: Number of stakeholder using climate information in their decision making

Disaggregated by: District, Sex

Justification/Management Utility: The use of climate information reflects that access to and quality of data (raw observations or facts) and information (interpreted) are sufficient, and reflects sufficient capacity of users to access and appropriately make use of data and information. Data and information as the basis for climate risk identification, assessment, and planning may be lacking, OR, rather, awareness and capacity of decision makers to access and make use of this data may be lacking. Where the use of information is lacking, outreach, training, collaboration on pilot activities, and other efforts may be necessary to build capacity for using available data and information in planning and action.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted.

Data Source(s): Project records and survey

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (NA)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved and sustainable Ag production & post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Indicators: Percentage of farmers using improved seed varieties

Type of indicator: Outcome (70% of farmers using improved seed varieties)

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Improved seed varieties are high quality seed Improved seed varieties. (KISAN will use NARC and MOA recommended seed varieties)

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers who have used improved seed varieties

Disaggregated by: Gender (male, female), Crop

Justification/Management Utility: Availability of improved high quality seed and agriculture technical inputs in appropriate time and price to farmers will improve the production of the seed.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: Sample survey will be conducted. Interview with farmers.

Data Source(s): Project documents, farm records, information discussions and observations

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data (seed variety) can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data (as possible)

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----

Total: 140	Total: 560	Total: 1,050	Total: 1,050	Total: 700	Total: 3,500
------------	------------	--------------	--------------	------------	--------------

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 1: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved and sustainable Ag production & post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Indicators: % reduction in loss due to spoilage

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 19, 2013

a. Definition In applied new technology, post-harvest training will reduce the loss of spoilage

Unit of Measure: Number of production (kg) spoilage before and after the post-harvest training

Disaggregated by: District

Justification/Management Utility:

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of year, sample survey will be conducted. Interview with farmers/targeted beneficiaries.

Data Source(s): Project documents, farm records, information discussions and observations

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data of spoilage can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 140	Total: 560	Total: 1,050	Total: 1,050	Total: 700	Total: 3,500

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(vii) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on-and off-farm jobs

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved market efficiency

Indicator: Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation (RiA) (USAID 4.5.2-23)

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 19, 2013

a. Definition

This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities for its calculation. The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of agricultural products sold by farm households relative to a base year and can be calculated based on the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year. Note that quantity of sales is part of the calculation for gross margin under indicator #4.5-4 and in many cases this will be the same or similar to the value here.

Unit of Measure: Value of sales (USD)

Volume (tons) must also be collected

Disaggregated by: Gender (male, female), District, Commodity

Justification/Management Utility:

Value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by subsistence and semi-subsistence smallholders. Improving markets will contribute to the key objective of increase agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus achieve the goal. Lower level indicators help set the stage to allow markets and trade to expand.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

In the end of the year sample survey will be conducted

Data Source(s): Data directly from farmers and in some cases, cross-checked with recorded sales data by farmer's association, collection center records, focus group verification

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as sales and values can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(viii) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on-and off-farm jobs

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved market efficiency

Indicator: Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation (RiA) (USAID 4.5-2)

Indicator type: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Jobs are all types of employment opportunities created during the reporting year in agriculture or rural related enterprises (including paid on farm/fishery employment). Jobs lasting less than one month are not counted in order to emphasize those jobs that provided more stability through length. Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalents. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly.

"Attributed to FTF implementation" includes farming and non-farm jobs where FTF investments were intentional in assisting in any way to expand (or contract) jobs and where a program objective of the FTF investment was job creation.

Unit of Measure: FTE (Full-time equivalent)

Disaggregated by: Gender (male, female), District, Location (urban, rural)

Duration: New, Continuing

New = this is the first time the person holds a job created by FTF

Continuing = the person continues to holds a job created by FTF

Gender of job-holder: Male, Female (if one FTE is split by a male and a female, then it would be 0.5 FTE for females and 0.5 FTE for males)

Justification/Management Utility:

This is a direct measure of improved livelihood as it measures creation of employment and related income. However, FTF is concerned about creation of sustainable employment, not temporary employment (of short duration such as a period of less than one month).

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

In the end of the year sample survey will be conducted

Data Source(s): IPs collect data directly from partners receiving funds in programs linked to job generation, Data will be collected through a questionnaire.

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Survey at the end Y5

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): M&E Contractor/Feedback (Awaiting USAID confirmation)

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed annually; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Survey at the end Y5

Reporting of Data: Survey at the end Y5

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as jobs can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

NA					
----	--	--	--	--	--

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(ix) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on-and off-farm jobs

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved market efficiency

Indicator: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (RiA) (USAID 4.5.2-38)

Indicator type: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 19, 2013

a. Definition

Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water etc.) to improve water or land management etc. The “food chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. “Private sector” includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. “Leveraged by FTF implementation” indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the FTF initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: USD

Disaggregated by: District

Justification/Management Utility:

Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FTF goal to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger”.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

In the end of the year sample survey will be conducted

Data Source(s): Surveys or interviews with private sector firms, Agrovets and LSPs

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as investment can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(x) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on-and off-farm jobs

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved market efficiency

Indicator: Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3) (4.5-10)

Type of indicator: output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition This indicator measures total increase during the reporting year in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity that have been installed through USG programming and leverage. Installed storage capacity is an aggregate amount that encompasses on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods and cold chain storage. Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted here.

Unit of Measure: Total cubic meters

Disaggregated by: District, storage type: Dry, cold

Justification/Management Utility: The overall goal of the Feed the Future Initiative is to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger.” Post-harvest losses of foodstuffs and other agricultural products are typically a significant proportion of overall initial production in developing countries. A reduction in post-harvest losses through greater storage capacity could therefore substantially increase both food and income available to rural households and increase food availability to urban areas as well.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: Sample survey will be conducted in the end of year

Data Source(s): project records, survey, observation

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated.

Review of Data: Annually

Reporting of Data: Annually

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (by calendar year)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----

(x) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on-and off-farm jobs

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved market efficiency

Indicator: Number of collection centers/MPC established and functioning via facilitation of USG (either through funding or leveraging)

Type of indicator: output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition USAID has supported in establishing collection center and bring collection center in function. A collection center will be considered functional when it is staffed and farmers have been able to bring products for sale. Functional centers should include: traders, farmers, transaction

Unit of Measure: Number, Functional and Established

Disaggregated by: District, amount (USD)

Justification/Management Utility: Collection center is the place where the farmers sell their products. Utilization of collection centers increases the income of the farmers.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: KISAN project officer will fill the Collection Centre (Asset creation form)

Data Source(s): project records, sample survey, observation

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated.

Review of Data: Annually

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as loan and deposit can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target (by calendar year)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Newly established MPC/CC: 2	9	17	17	11	55
Capacity building for Existing MPC/CC: 4	16	30	30	20	100

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xi) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result IR2: Increased agriculture value chain productivity leading to greater on- and off-farm jobs

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved market efficiency

Indicator: Number of beneficiary farmers utilizing collection centers

Type of indicator: Output (70% of farmers utilizing collection centers)

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Collection center is a site/place where the farmers/members of certain farmers' groups/MPC aggregate their agricultural marketable surplus/vegetables for selling on certain, earlier agreed date and time. It may be once a week or twice a week. The place, date and time are generally agreed with the buyers/traders in advance. An individual will be counted toward this indicator if they use the collection center once to sell products grown independently. A transaction must occur in order to count the beneficiary as having used the collection center.

Unit of Measure: Number of collection center, haat bazaar, MPC

Disaggregated by: Gender, District

Justification/Management Utility:

Collection center is the place where the farmers sell their products. Utilization of collection centers increases the income of the farmers.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

In the end of the year sample survey will be conducted

Data Source(s): Project records, sample surveys observation

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/CEAPRED

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated.

Review of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Collecting data such as loan and deposit can be difficult.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Farmer utilizing KISAN established (New) MPC/CC: 1,400	5,600	10,500	10,500	7,000	35,000
Farmer utilizing existing MPC/CC: 3,080	12,320	23,100	23,100	15,400	77,000

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xii) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 2: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2: Increase capacity of GON and local organization

Indicators: Number of private enterprises, producers, organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs), farmer group receiving USG assistance (USAID 4.5.2-11)

Indicator Type: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing and accounting. Organizations assisted should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions.

In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated by: Type of organization:

Private enterprises (for profit)

Producer organizations/Groups

Water User associations

Women's organizations/Groups

Trade and Business association

Community-Based organization

Public enterprise (GON)

Gender (male, female)

New Continuing

Justification/Management Utility:

Tracks civil society capacity building that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

KISAN Project staff will fill the organization/Group Form

Data Source(s): Project document and record

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Monitoring performance data will be analyzed quarterly; evaluation data as appropriate. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Quarterly and Annually

Reporting of Data: Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Tot organization/ groups: 334	1,338	2,508	2,508	1,672	8,360

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiii) Performance Result 1: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Intermediate Result 2: Improved agricultural productivity

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2: Increase capacity of GON and local organization

Indicator: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) (USAID 4.5.2-42)

Indicator Type: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, fishing associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) including those focused on natural resource management, that applied new technologies or management practices in area including management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc as a result of USG assistance in this reporting year. Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. Any groups applying a technology that was first applied in a previous year and continues to be applied in the reporting year should be included under "Continuing". However, if they added a new technology or practice during the reporting year to the ones they continued to apply from previous year(s), they would be counted as "New". No organization should be counted under both new and continuing.

Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration, clean energy and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Relevant technologies included but are not limited to Mechanical and physical; Biological; Chemical; Management and cultural practices.

Unit of Measure: Number

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Disaggregated by: District, Type

New organization

Continuing organization

Producer organizations/Groups

Water User association

Trade and Business association

Community-Based organization

Private enterprises

Women's organization/Groups

Public enterprise

Justification/Management Utility: A main goal of local capacity building is to leave behind viable businesses and service providers to contribute to the economic growth of the agriculture and food-security sector. Profitability of firms and self-sufficiency of civil society organizations is one way to demonstrate that viability and sustainability of the businesses/firms/CSOs in which we invest.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of year sample survey will be conducted

Data Source(s): Survey or group interview with organization

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Annually (starting at the end of Y2)

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement

Presentation of Data: The data will be tabulated

Review of Data: Annually (starting at the end of Y2)

Reporting of Data: Annually (starting at the end of Y2)

d. Data Quality Issues

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible

e. Target

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
Total: 5	Total: 10	Total: 10	Total: 10	Total: 10	Total: 10

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Prevalence of children 6-24 months receiving a minimum acceptance diet (RiA)

Type of indicator: Outcome (60% of children 6-24 months of age receiving minimum acceptable diet)

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

A Definition: frequency and minimum dietary diversity as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet.

Tabulation of the indicator This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-24 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The "minimum diet" indicator measures both the minimum feeding requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-24 months the day preceding the survey. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-24 months the day preceding the survey. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

1. Breastfed children 6-24 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children 6-24 months of age in the sample with MAD component data
and

2. Non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age in the sample with MAD component data

Minimum Dietary Diversity for breastfed children 6-24 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following 7 food groups (refer to the WHO IYCF operational guidance document cited below):

- i. Grains, roots and tubers
- ii. Legumes and nuts
- iii. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)
- iv. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
- v. Eggs
- vi. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables
- vii. Other fruits and vegetables

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months.

For the MAD indicator, minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups:

- i. Grains, roots and tubers
- ii. Legumes and nuts
- iii. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)
- iv. Eggs
- v. Vitamin – A rich fruits and vegetables
- vi. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food or milk feeds for children 6-24 months. For non-breastfed children to receive a minimum adequate diet, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

After the nutrition training, if the recipient is new for KISAN then s/he will fill the recipient household form and if the recipient has already registered in the KISAN then s/he will enrolled in the training with the assistance of project officers and facilitator. At the end of the first training session recipient will sign the form and corrects the data if necessary. Then the KISAN nutrition officer or KISAN staff will enter the data in the WIKISAN Monitoring and Evaluation system.

Data Source(s): Activity records/program data

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Mid line

Reporting of Data: Final report

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets (NA)

Commented [AD10]: Please make clarity in information collection methods or

Zarin done

(Component B PIRs to be revised after modification, if needed)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding among children under 6 months of age

Type of indicator: Outcome (72% of infants exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months)

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received ORS, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the total number 0-5 months in the sample with exclusive breastfeeding data.

Unit of Measure: Percent of children 0-5 months of age in sample who are exclusively breast fed

Total population of children 0-5 months of age in zone of influence

Disaggregated by: Sex (Male, Female)

Justification/Management Utility: Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality, due to infectious disease.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

After the nutrition training, if the recipient is new for KISAN then s/he will fill the recipient household form and if the recipient has already registered in the KISAN then s/he will be enrolled in the training with the assistance of project officers and facilitator. At the end of the first training session recipient will sign the form and corrects the data if necessary. Then the KISAN nutrition officer or KISAN staff will enter the data in the WIKISAN Monitoring and Evaluation system.

Data Source(s): Activity records/program data

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Mid line

Reporting of Data: End line

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Number of children under 5 reached by USG supported nutrition programs

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 17, 2013

a. Definition

Number of children under five years of age reached during the reporting year by programs with nutrition objectives, which can include behavior change communication activities, home or community gardens, micronutrient fortification or supplementation, anemia reduction packages, growth monitoring and promotion and management of acute malnutrition.

Unit of Measure: Number of children under five years of age

Disaggregated by: Gender

Prevalence in male children

Prevalence in female children

Age Below 0-23 months and 24 to 59 months

Justification/Management Utility:

Good coverage of nutrition programs is essential to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve child survival

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

After the nutrition training, if the recipient is new for KISAN then s/he will fill the recipient household form and if the recipient has already registered in the KISAN then s/he will be enrolled in the training with the assistance of project officers and facilitator. At the end of the first training session recipient will sign the form and corrects the data if necessary. Then the KISAN nutrition officer or KISAN staff will enter the data in the WIKISAN Monitoring and Evaluation system.

Data Source(s): Activity records/program data

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Commented [AD11]: Please make clarity in information collection methods or

Zarin done

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Quarterly and Annually

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Percentage of mothers and other caregivers able to correctly recite ENA messages on appropriate diversity

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Unit of Measure:

Disaggregated by: Sex (Male, Female)

Justification/Management Utility:

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: Pretest and posttest in the end of the training

Data Source(s): Project document and record

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Quarterly and Annually

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Percentage of FCHVs able to correctly recite ENA messages on appropriate diversity

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Unit of Measure:

Disaggregated by: Sex (Male, Female)

Justification/Management Utility:

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: Pretest and posttest in the end of training

Data Source(s): project document and record

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Quarterly and Annually

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs

Type of indicator: Output

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 17, 2013

a. Definition

Number of people (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, non-health personnel) trained in child health care and child nutrition through USG-supported programs during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Disaggregated by: Gender

Number of men

Number of women

Justification/Management Utility:

Development of human capacity through training is a major component of USG-supported health and nutrition programs.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

After the nutrition training, if the recipient is new for KISAN then s/he will fill the recipient household form and if the recipient has already registered in the KISAN then s/he will be enrolled in the training with the assistance of project officers and facilitator. At the end of the first training session recipient will sign the form and corrects the data if necessary. Then the KISAN nutrition officer or KISAN staff will enter the data in the WIKISAN Monitoring and Evaluation system.

Data Source(s): Project activity record and program data

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/NPCS

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Quarterly and Annually

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets

NA					
----	--	--	--	--	--

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (3.1.9.1-2)

Type of indicator: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 19, 2013

a. Definition This validated indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15-49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used:

1. Grains, roots and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)
4. Organ meat
5. Eggs
6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein
7. Vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables
8. Other vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits
9. Other fruits and vegetables

The mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.

Unit of Measure: Mean number of food groups consumed by women 15-49 years in the sample

Total population of women of reproductive age (15-49) in zone of influence

Disaggregated by: Location: Urban, Rural

Justification/Management Utility: Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income generating activities. Maternal micronutrient deficiencies during lactation can directly impact child growth and development but the potential consequences of maternal micronutrient deficiencies are especially severe during pregnancy, when there is the greatest opportunity for nutrient deficiencies to cause long term, irreversible development consequences for the child in utero. Dietary diversity (assessed here as the number of food groups consumed) is a key dimension of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content; and thus, important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year sample survey will be conducted.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Data Source(s): Project activity record and program data

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Mid line and End line

Reporting of Data: End line

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets

NA					
----	--	--	--	--	--

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

(xiv) Performance Result 2: Improved nutritional status of women and children

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved knowledge and behavior on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices

Indicator: Percentage of sick children 6-59 months with diarrhea fed (administered by caregiver) fluids/semisolid food/ORS more frequently (increased amount) than usual

Type of indicator:

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: Oct 18, 2013

a. Definition

Unit of Measure:

Disaggregated by: Sex (Male, Female)

Justification/Management Utility:

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method:

Data Source(s):

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): WINROCK/

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis: All data will be compared against established baselines. Summary of data will be sent to USAID/Nepal as per contractual agreement.

Presentation of Data: The data will be aggregated across all beneficiaries.

Review of Data: Mid line, End line

Reporting of Data: End line

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment: Winrock will develop simple to use data collection forms and the project staff will be trained in interviewing skills to collect accurate data. Winrock staff will review the data prior to the end of the training and additional interviews with the beneficiaries will be conducted in the event there are any outliers or missing data. USAID DQA sheet will be used.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved access to water and sanitation facilities

Indicator: Percent of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members (GHI 3.1.6.8-1)

Indicator type: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition

A hand washing station is a location where family members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are fixed locations where hand washing devices are built in and are permanently placed. But they may also be movable devices that may be placed in a convenient spot for family members to use. The measurement takes place via observation by an enumerator during the household visit. The enumerator must see the soap and water at this station. The soap may be in bar, powder, or liquid form. Shampoo will be considered liquid soap. The cleansing product must be at the hand washing station or reachable by hand when standing in front of it.

A “commonly used” hand washing station, including water and soap, is one that can be readily observed by the enumerator during the household visit, and where study participants indicate that family members generally wash their hands.

Calculation: number of households where both water and soap are found at the commonly used hand washing station divided by the total number of households.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Disaggregated by: Location (urban, rural), Wealth quintile (lowest, second middle, fourth highest)

Justification/Management Utility:

A clear link can be made between hand washing with soap among child caretakers at critical junctures and the reduction of diarrheal disease among children under five, one of the two major causes of child morbidity and mortality in developing countries. The critical junctures in question include hand washing with soap after the risk of fecal contact (after defecation and after cleaning a child's bottom) and before handling food (before preparing food, eating, or feeding a child).

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted. Interview with HH.

Data Source(s):

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): Winrock/NEWAH

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data: Mid line and End line

Reporting of Data: Mid line and End line

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The measurement of hand washing is difficult and should preferably be conducted by objective measures that do not rely on self reports. In some contexts, soap may be an expensive commodity and family members may carry soap to the hand washing station when they want to wash their hands, in order to prevent theft of the soap.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible. For example, spot checking households to see if soap is present anywhere in the house.

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved access to water and sanitation facilities

Indicator: Number of communities (VDCs) certified as “open defecation free” (ODF) as a result of USG assistance (GHI 3.1.6.8-5)

Indicator Type: Outcome

Date Established: June 3, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition

The Handbook on Community Led Total Sanitation produced by Kamal Kar and Robert Chambers in 2008 suggests a qualitative approach to determining open defecation free status. This may include: visiting former open defecation sites at dawn and dusk, determining whether open/hanging latrines are being used as well as paths to installed latrines, and observing existing community sanctions for infringements to ODF rules, etc.

To facilitate inspection and safeguard against fraud when rewards to communities are used as incentives, verification of ODF may require involving a committee of inspectors made up of government officials, NGO staff, community residents, and residents from neighboring towns that have achieved ODF status. Kar and Chambers even suggest withholding certification of ODF status for a six-month period to ensure that sanitation coverage has been sustained.

Qualitative methods, such as those mentioned above, may also be combined with quantitative measures. Households in a village labeled as ODF may be visited to count how many households in the village have a latrine. This may also be achieved through a mapping exercise.

Each household has to have latrine facilities

Unit of Measure: Number of communities

Disaggregated by: None

Justification/Management Utility:

Poor access to adequate sanitation will result in the practice of open defecation. The Water and Sanitation Program at the World Bank argues that three harmful impacts may result from open defecation: the spread of diarrheal disease, loss of privacy and human dignity, and environmental pollution.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: KISAN project staff will fill the form

Data Source(s):

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly and Annually

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): Winrock/NEWAH

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Review of Data: Annually

Reporting of Data: Annually

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

e. Targets (NA)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved access to water and sanitation facilities

Indicator: Percentage of households using an improved sanitation facility (GHI 3.1.8.2-1)

Indicator Type: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and includes: a flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system; a septic system or a pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; or ventilated improved pit latrines.

Unimproved sanitation includes: flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection; pit latrines without slab/open pit; bucket latrines; or hanging toilets/latrines. Households that use a facility shared with other households are also not counted as using an "improved sanitation facility."

Calculation:

Number of heads of households or designated adults in the USG-assistance project "zone of influence" (i.e., the sub-national geographic region targeted by USG assistance) that answer the question "What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?" with one of the following: flush or pour/flush facilities connected to a piped sewer system, septic system, or pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; and ventilated improved pit latrines" divided by all households in the sample randomly selected in the project zone of influence.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Disaggregated by: Location (urban, rural), Wealth quintile (lowest, second, middle, fourth and highest)

Justification/Management Utility:

Use of an improved sanitation facility by households is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease among household members, especially among those household members that are children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year sample survey will be conducted. Interview with beneficiary

Data Source(s): Sample survey

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): Winrock/NEWAH

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data: Mid line and End line

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Reporting of Data: Final report

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

e. Targets (NA)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to diverse and quality foods and improved nutritional behaviors

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved access to water and sanitation facilities

Indicator: Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source (GHI 3.1.8.1-1)

Indicator Type: Outcome

Date Established: June 4, 2013

Date Last Reviewed: June 4, 2013

a. Definition

Improved drinking water sources are defined according to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) definition are sources that, by nature of their construction or through an active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection.

All other sources are considered to be “unimproved.” Unimproved drinking water source are: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), and bottled water.

Bottled water is considered to be improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene. Where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by-case basis. In some countries, bottled water is the best quality water available. This definition will have to be modified if the JMP definitions change.

Calculation:

Number of household representatives in the USG-assistance project “zone of influence” (i.e., the sub-national geographic region targeted by USG assistance) answering the question “What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?” with one of the following responses: water piped into dwelling, piped into yard/plot, public tap, protected well in dwelling, protected well in yard/plot, protected public well, tubewell/ borehole, protected spring, or rainwater harvesting divided by all households in the sample randomly selected from within the USG-funded project zone of influence.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Disaggregated by: Location (urban, rural)

Justification/Management Utility:

Use of an improved drinking water source as defined is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease, especially among children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide.

b. Plan for Data Collection

Data Collection Method: In the end of the year, sample survey will be conducted. Interview with beneficiary

Data Source(s): Sample survey

Timing / Frequency of Data Collection: Mid line and End line

Estimated Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization/Individual(s): Winrock/NEWAH

Location of Data Storage: KISAN

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

c. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review (schedule, methodology, responsibility)

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data: Mid line and End line

Reporting of Data: End line (Final report)

d. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Quality Assessment:

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Ease of access, affordability and reliability of water supply from improved sources may vary and limit the quantity or regularity of its use.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cross checking of data to the extent possible.

e. Targets

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LOP
------	------	------	------	------	-----